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data is: "Caucasus: Balta ad flumen Terck ad truncus arborum, 1881, 19/5." The Terck River flows through the Russian province of Kabarkada into the Caspian Sea. According to Paris' Index the plant is described in Brotherus' Enumeratio Muscorum Caucasi, p. 97. The ommision of the date of publication of this Enumeration by Paris is vexatious. It is, however, safe to infer that it could not well have been published prior to 1881, the year in which the moss was collected. Also since Dr. Brotherus and Dr. S. O. Lind_ berg were fellow townsmen and worked together, no doubt, it is natural to assume that the plant in the Bescherelle collection is a part of the type material of Dr. Lindberg's type, and that an error in determination is hardly possible at the hands of so eminent and thorough a bryologist as Dr. Brotherus.

Now, this *Leskea grandiretis* Lindb. looks under the hand-lens strikingly like *Leskea Austini* sulliv.. which Dr. George N. Best has recently made the type of a new genus, *Fabroleskea Austini.* A closer microcospic examination of the leaves of the russian plant and a comparison with the American plant leaves no doubt as to the identity of Lindberg's and Sullivant's species. Sullivant published *Leskea Austini* in the Supplement to his Icones , p, 51, which bears the date of 1874. Sullivant's name therefore is at least seven years prior to Dr. Lindberg's and stands, and *Leskea grandiretis* Lindb., from the European Caucasus becomes a synonym for *Fabroleskea Austini* (Sulliv.) Best.

It is noteworthy in closing this note, that here we have another case of curious distribution; a plant generally distributed in the northeastern United States turns up in an isolated in the Russian Caucasus in the remote southeastern corner of Europe, along the banks of a river that flows into an inlad sea which is in recent geologic times entirely seperated from the oceans, and whose surface lies 84 feet sea level! Winoma, Minn.

MOUNTING MOSS SPECIMENS.

EDWARD B. CHAMBERLAIN

Recently, while looking over the earlier numbers of THE BRYOLOGIST, I found several notes upon methods of mounting moss specimens. The most satisfactory method, of course, is one that holds the specimen firmly to the mounting sheet, and at the same time readily permits the transference of the specimen to other sheets without the disfigurement of either the sheet or the specimens. As none of the ways mentioned in THE BRYOLOGIST seemed to realize this end completely, the description of a method which I have used, may be of interest.

First, I keep all my mosses in packets, or envelopes, made by folding an oblong piece of stout paper upon itself just below the middle, turning the top flap down, and creasing the ends backward and underneath. This form of envelope prevents accidental opening and the of the specimen. Personally, also I use standard size mounting sheets, attaching several packets of the species to each sheet.

These envelopes are attached to the sheet by pins, the size known to the trade as Lill pins being used. In most cases two pins suffice to hold the envelope in place. The pins should be placed about one-third the width of the envelope from the top, and far enough from the ends to permit of easy opening. Usually twice the width of the flap folded under, will be sufficient for this last. The pins, of course, pass through the back of the envelope and the mounting sheet in such a manner that both head and point of the pin remains inside the envelope.

By this method no rough surfaces are left to catch in other specimens, the specimen is held securely in place, yet it is but a moment's work to transfer it to another sheet whenever occasion arises. This ease of transference is especially convenient if one wishes to arrange the specimens of each species with regard to geographical distribution, and so be able to accommodate new packets in their proper places. The same is true in the case of erroneous determinations. The small holes left by the pins can easily be closed by the pressure of the thumb, and the portions of the pin inside the envelope do not injure the specimens.

I have given this method a careful trial in my own collection, and have also used it in mounting the larger portion of the mosses in the Brown University Herbarium. I find that it works well in practice, and that, with ordinary care in handling the mounted sheets, answers all demands. A very little practice in this manner of mounting, enables one to work rapidly and the sheets can be filed away in the herbarium at once, without any bothersome wait for drying of glue. Washington, D. C.

BUXBAUMIA APHYLLA L.

In March, 1903, while collecting in open woods along the banks of the Potomac river, about two miles above Cabin John Bridge, Maryland, Mr. W. R. Maxon and the writer were fortunate enough to secure several plants of *Buxbaumia aphylla*, L., in good fruit. I am not sure whether or not the plant has been previously reported from this vicinity, but it seems best to make a definite record of this collection. Specimens are in my own and in Mr. Maxon's collections. Edward B. Chamberlain.

LICHENS—NEPHROMA-SOLORINA.

By Carolyn W. Harris.

The genus Nephroma, which is not a large one, is represented by several well defined species. It is an interesting group from the peculiarity of its fruiting as it is the only genus where the apothecia are borne on the lower side of the extended lobes of the thallus. This distinguishes it readily from Peltigera where the thallus is very similar. The range of Nephroma is northern, the finest specimens having been collected in alpine or arctic regions. It is found on rocks and tree trunks in shaded and moist localities.

The thallus is frondose or composed of leaf-like sections overlapping each other, in some species it is smooth and polished, in others somewhat tomen-